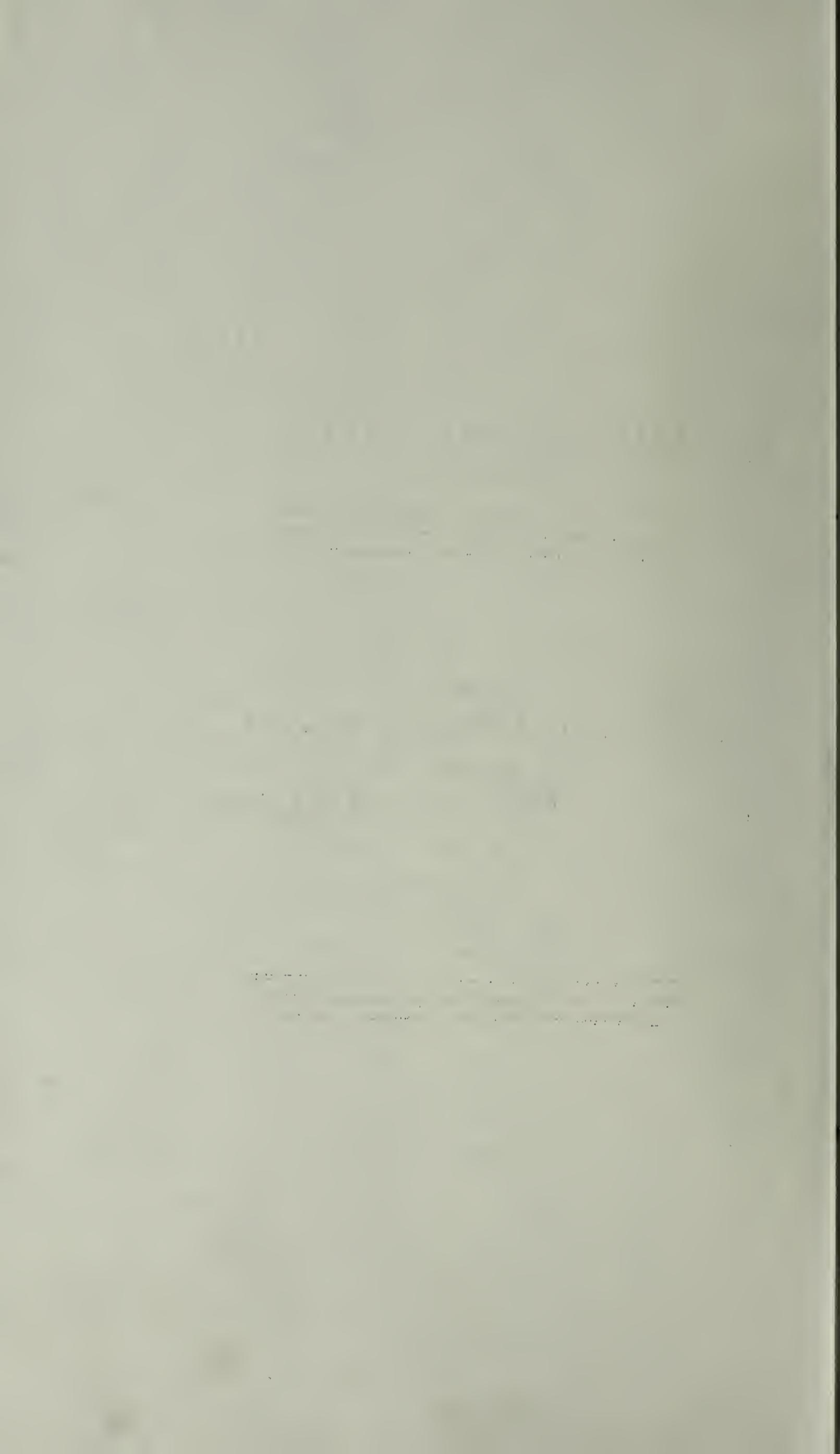



SLEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE
YEAR
1965



S L E A F O R D U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor A. H. C. Keal (Chairman of the Council)
Councillor G. Dawson (Chairman of the Committee)
Councillor Miss G. L. Nowell (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor A. W. Johnson
Councillor J. T. Parratt
Councillor D. S. Rudkin
Councillor L. T. C. Wilkinson

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Margaret A. Loraine, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., B.Sc.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER

T. E. Dagwell, F. A. P. H. I.

ADD. PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

M. S. Edwards, M.A.P.H.I.

HOUSING OFFICER'S ASSISTANTS

A. V. Barracough

Certificate of the Institute of Housing

W. B. Williamson

CLERK

Mrs. E. T. Donougher.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the Sleaford
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the annual report on the Vital Statistics and Sanitary Conditions of the Urban District.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	4,549
Population - Census 1961	7,834
- Registrar General's Estimate	7,930
Number of new houses completed during the year	41
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book ..	2,561
Rateable value as at 1st October, 1965	£280,064
Sum represented by a penny rate	£ 1,124

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Births</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births	Legitimate	57	47	104
	Illegitimate	6	3	9
		—	—	—
		63	50	113
		—	—	—
Still Births	Legitimate	2	2	4
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
		—	—	—
		2	2	4
		—	—	—

<u>Birth Rates</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Live Birth Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population	13.53	14.24
Live Birth Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 of the estimated population	14.48	15.25
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (England and Wales)	18.4	18.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.74%	7.96%
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	9.26	34.19
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births (England and Wales)	16.3	15.7
Total Live and Still Births	108	117

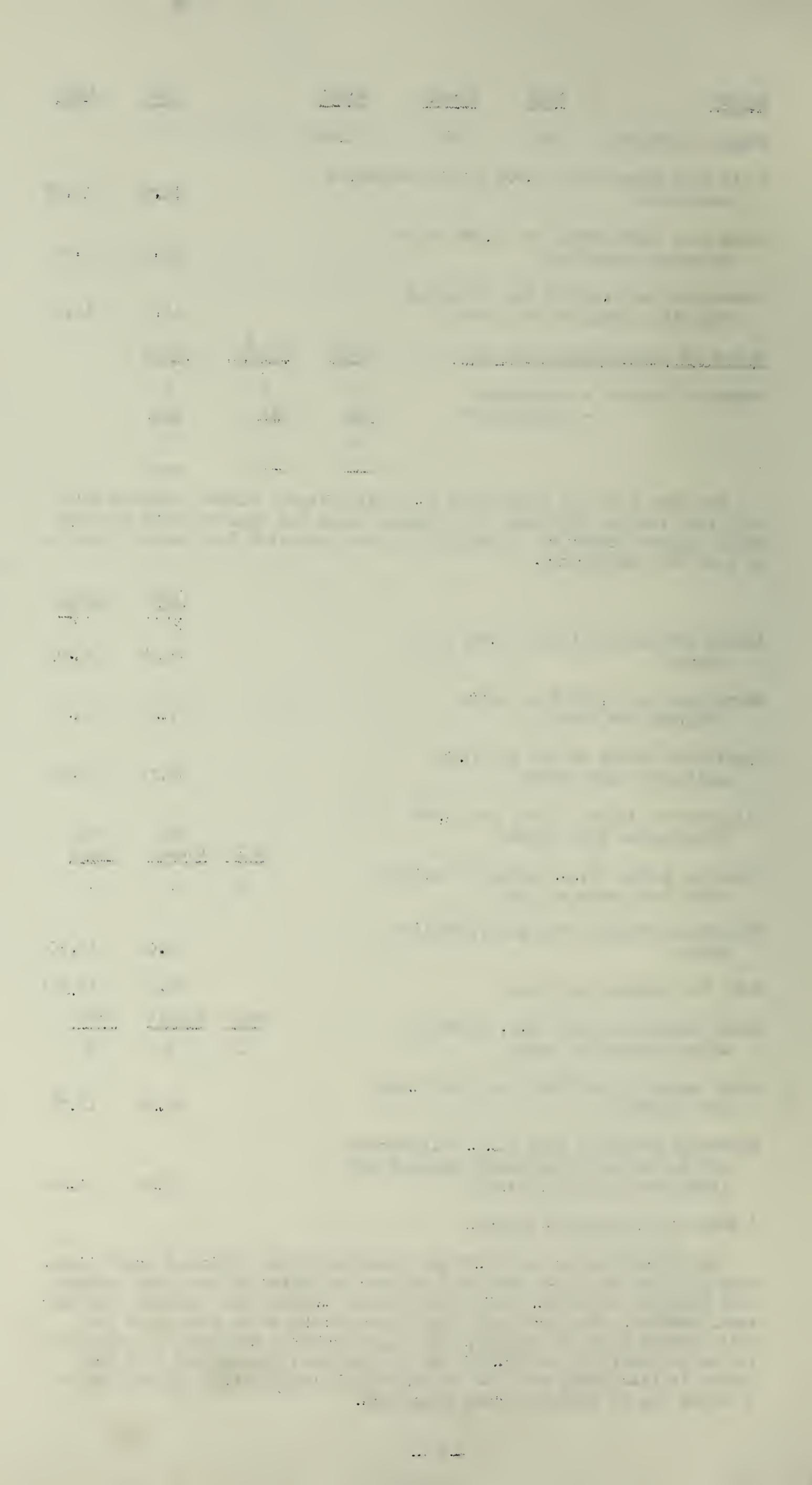
<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Number of deaths	67	78	145		
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population				18.71	18.28
Death Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 of the estimated population				11.23	8.78
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (England and Wales)				11.3	11.5
<u>Deaths of Infants under One Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Number of Deaths - Legitimate	1	2	3		
- Illegitimate	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>		
	1	2	3		
	—	—	—		

The high rate for Sleaford of 7.96 illegitimate births compared with 3.74 last year is following the national trend and appears worse with the small figures involved. 9 babies this year against 4 last year. There is no room for complacency.

		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births		28.04	26.55
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births (England and Wales)		11.23	11.5
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births		29.13	28.84
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>
	<u>Female</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Neonatal deaths (i.e. deaths of Infants under four weeks of age)		2	
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births		28.04	17.70
Rate for England and Wales		20.0	19.0 *
Early neonatal deaths (i.e. deaths of infants under one week)			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>Female</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	2	
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births		28.04	17.70
Perinatal mortality rate (i.e. Stillbirths and Deaths under one week) combined per 1,000 Live and Still Births		37.38	51.28

* This is an estimated figure.

The birth rate is now 15.25 per thousand of the estimated population, this is above the birth rate of last year and below the national average rate which is now 18.0. This variation is expected when dealing with very small numbers. The birth rate still exceeds the death rate which is a satisfactory state of affairs. The high perinatal mortality as compared to the national rate of 26.9 is due to the small figures but 3 of the deaths in this group were due to congenital abnormalities and the other 3 deaths due to factors during pregnancy.



NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN SLEAFORD IN 1965.

<u>CAUSES OF DEATHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-
2. Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningoccal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	2	2
11. Malignant, neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	-	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	10	14
15. Leukemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	7	14
18. Coronary disease, angina	15	10	25
19. Hyper-tension with heart disease	1	2	3
20. Other heart disease	12	17	29
21. Other circulatory disease	4	8	12
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	3	4	7
24. Bronchitis	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	3	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyper-plasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	6	11
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	2	2	4
35. Suicide	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	67	78	145
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Cardiovascular diseases (69) were as usual the principle causes of death with vascular lesions of the central nervous system (strokes) accounting for 14 deaths.

There were 6 deaths from carcinoma of bronchus occurring in men and 4 deaths in women from carcinoma of the breast but one from carcinoma of uterus. These 3 conditions if found early enough are treatable. The new clinic at Sleaford run by Dr. Morris is taking the first step in early diagnosis in women. It is now an established fact that heavy cigarette smokers are at special risk to cancer of the lung as well as to chronic bronchitis.

There were 4 deaths from accidents and 1 from suicide showing a decrease from last year.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under one week	1	1
Under one month	-	1
Under one year	-	-
Total	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>

All three deaths were due to congenital abnormalities. As this is the major cause of stillbirths and neonatal deaths this seems to be the place for research as our knowledge is very limited in this field. Much can be done with early diagnosis and early surgery but after these abnormalities are multiple.

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Home Nursing.

There are two full time district nurse midwives in Sleaford.

Health Visiting

One part time Health Visitor covers the Urban District of Sleaford.

Home Help Service.

The local headquarters are situated at the Riversdale School Clinic buildings and are open from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. on weekdays. The home helps provide invaluable service to the elderly in their own homes maintaining domestic and social standards.

Riversdale Clinic.

Welfare Foods Service can be purchased daily from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Infant Welfare Clinic.

This is held every Monday afternoon from 2 p.m. - 4 p.m. and a doctor is present.

School Clinic.

This is held on Monday mornings from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. with a doctor in attendance. No appointment is required.

Regular Ophthalmic and ENT sessions which are attended by specialists are held at the school clinic for the benefit of school children.

Dental Clinics are held daily. Attendance by appointment.

Physiotherapy Clinics by appointment only on Mondays and Thursdays.

A Child Guidance Clinic is run by Dr. Vera Holdway by appointment.

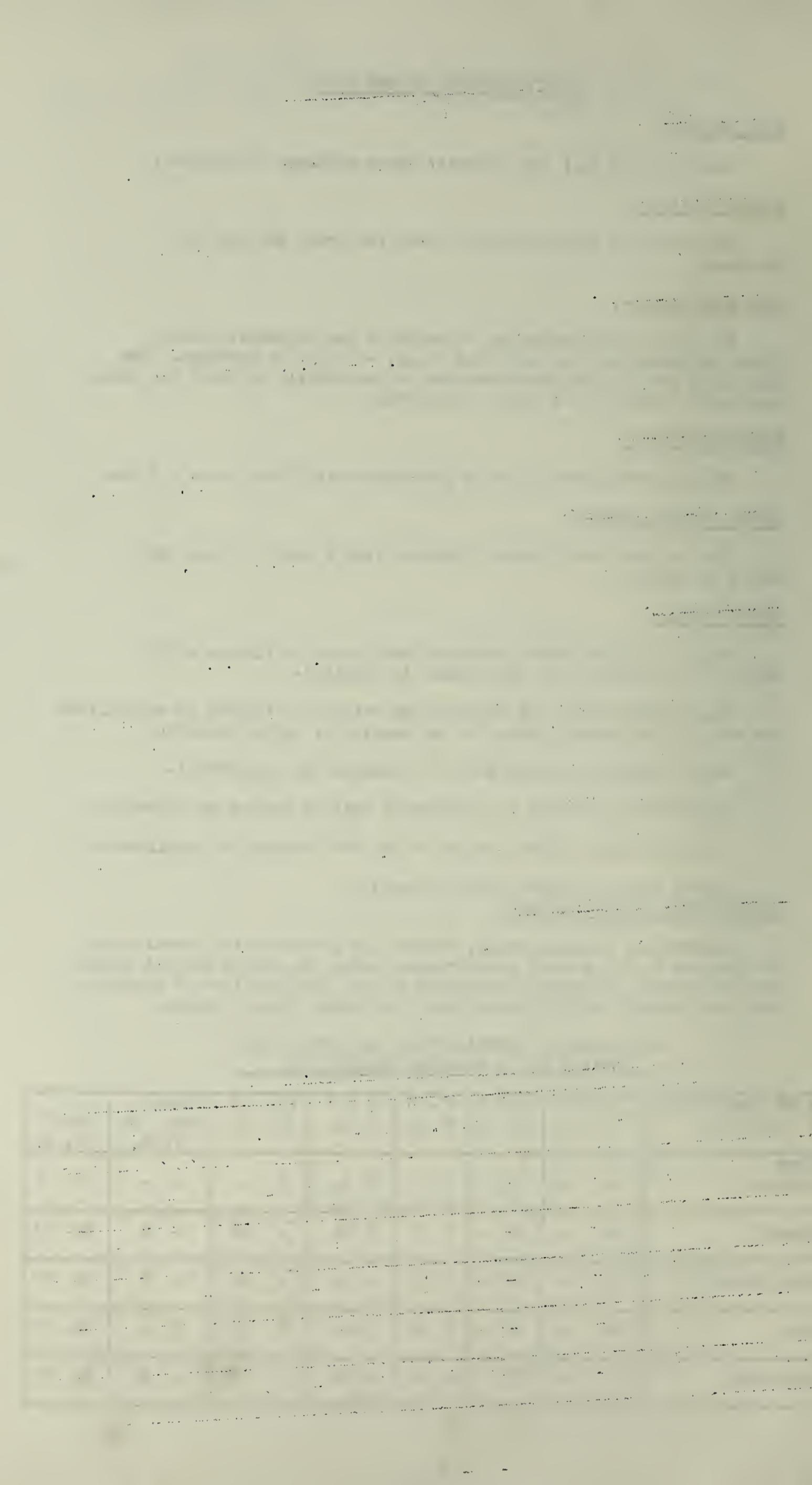
Speech Therapy Clinics are held weekly.

Immunisation and Vaccination.

Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis immunisation is provided by the general practitioners under the County Council scheme free of charge. Smallpox vaccination is also provided free of charge by the local general practitioners under the County Council scheme.

PARTICULARS OF IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT IN SLEAFORD DURING 1965.

Type of immunisation or vaccination	Under 1 P. R.	Over 1 P. R.	2 - 5 P. R.	5 - 9 P. R.	10 - 13 P. R.	Others under 16 P. R.	Total P. R.
Smallpox vaccination	10 -	23 -	4 1	6 1	1 -	1 -	45 2
Diphtheria	13 -	43 -	4 5	2 60	- 16	- 2	62 83
Whooping Cough	13 -	43 -	4 5	2 34	- 10	- 3	62 52
Tetanus	13 -	43 -	4 5	2 61	2 16	1 2	65 84
Poliomyelitis	4 -	57 2	22 6	1 72	- 7	- 1	84 88



Immunisation and vaccination (cont.)

The importance of parents taking advantage of immunisation and vaccination schemes can not be too strongly emphasised. Sleaford has maintained a high rate of protection against poliomyelitis which is most gratifying as the rate for Kesteven is only 56%. I expect Blackburn has now one of the highest rates in the Country. It is too bad that it takes an epidemic to even make people have 3 drops of vaccine three times to gain protection against this disease. There was practically 100% response in this office to the offer of the protection.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes.

These are held at the Riversdale School Clinic.

Ambulance Service.

The headquarters of the County Council ambulance service is situated in Sleaford. The vehicles are fitted with radio and the transmitter is situated at the ambulance station in Sleaford.

Hospital Services

These are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board at Lincoln, Boston and Grantham. The small maternity home in Sleaford serves a useful function for the Sleaford area. The number of confinements that took place in 1965 was 276.

Venereal Disease.

A clinic is held at Lincoln County hospital twice weekly.

Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological investigations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln under the supervision of Dr. Croll.

PREVALANCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 133 cases of infectious diseases were notified:-

There was one case of food poisoning notified during 1965.

There was a big increase in notifications of infectious diseases in 1965 due to the large numbers of measles notifications 111 against 67 last year. There were 2 notifications of erysipelas and 2 of scarlet fever showing that the haemolytic streptococcus is still active even though it does not appear to cause the serious disease it did 30 years ago. 10 notifications for whooping cough show an increase over last year's figure of 2 cases.

Tuberculosis

3 notifications of this disease were received during the year only one being respiratory. The other 2 were due to tuberculosis of the right knee and tuberculosis of the uterus. The usual investigations were made into contacts of the cases and their housing position.

B. C. G. vaccination is a protection against tuberculosis. This is offered to families of contacts who are shown by a simple stain test to have no protection against the disease. This protection is also available as a routine to 13 year old school children.

Section 47. National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action was taken under this section during 1965.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Sleaford Urban District Council supports the Central Council for Health Education and in return receives their posters which have been displayed in different parts of the town.

I wish to thank the Chairman and the members of the Council for the help and encouragement they have given me during 1965.

I remain

Your obedient servant

M. A. Loraine

M. A. Loraine
Medical Officer of Health

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR,

1965.

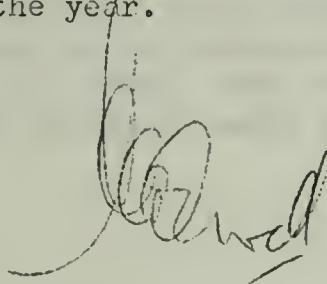
Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my 18th Annual Report on the Environmental Health Services for the Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1965.

The years 1963, 1964 and 1965 introduced a number of new enactments which to a great extent increased the Public Health duties of the Department. Notable amongst these changes were the new provisions in relation to improvement grants and areas and the introduction of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. It had been increasingly clear that an increase in the Public Health Staff was necessary and it was decided to appoint a second Public Health Inspector. After some difficulty Mr. M. S. Edwards was appointed, commencing his duties in September. The full affect of his appointment had therefore not been felt during the year under review but as will be seen from the Report a good deal of work had already been carried out in relation to the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

There are no outstanding features to which I would draw your attention apart possibly from the fact that grouped dwellings to provide thirty-six units of accommodation on the Boston Road Estate were nearing completion.

I would like to thank the Council for their continued support, in particular for their appreciation of my difficulties by the appointment of additional staff, and my fellow officers for their assistance and co-operation during the year.



Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

COUNCIL HOUSING

Work on the completion of the group dwellings on the Boston Road Estate proceeded somewhat slowly during the year, however 25 units had been completed by December 31st 1965. These comprised the Warden's flat, 20 flatlets in five blocks of four and 4 in the main block. The first block of six two-bedroomed flats on the Northgate site was also completed by the end of the year making a total of 27 new units for the year. In addition to the new accommodation 20 vacancies on existing estates occurred. The whole of the accommodation becoming available enabled the Council to rehouse 46 families from the general list. This is much the same number as was taken from the general list in 1964 and represents approximately one quarter of all applicants registered. Of the 24 grouped dwellings available for letting at Eslaforde Gardens 21 had been let by December 31st. The letting of the flatlets somewhat surprisingly was found to be extremely difficult. As they became available everyone on the housing list who was in any way thought to be suitable was considered together with existing tenants of the Council ~~and in addition~~ other persons known to the department. In all I would estimate that about 100 persons were contacted to see whether or not they would accept a flatlet if one were offered. It was found in practice that those most suited to the accommodation were the first to refuse and many who should have occupied the flatlets would not even inspect the one which was on show and which was kindly furnished for the Council. Nevertheless every tenant now occupying a flatlet needs the specialised accommodation. The position at the end of the year however was that any applicant prepared to accept a flatlet and thought to be suitable immediately on making application was allocated accommodation. Objections to the accommodation were on the grounds that the idea of a bed-sitting room was disliked and in many instances the lack of an open fire was a major consideration. It is nevertheless true to say that without exception those who were housed during the year immediately felt the benefit of the compact labour saving accommodation and they soon settled down to enjoy their tenancies. The Council was fortunate in obtaining as a Warden a trained nurse who is admirably suited to the appointment and has rendered invaluable service to the residents. The job of Warden to such an establishment is not an easy one and the first six months working has been completed without too much difficulties largely thanks to the availability of the Warden. Several of the tenants certainly would not be able to enjoy the benefits of a separate tenancy if supervision was not available.

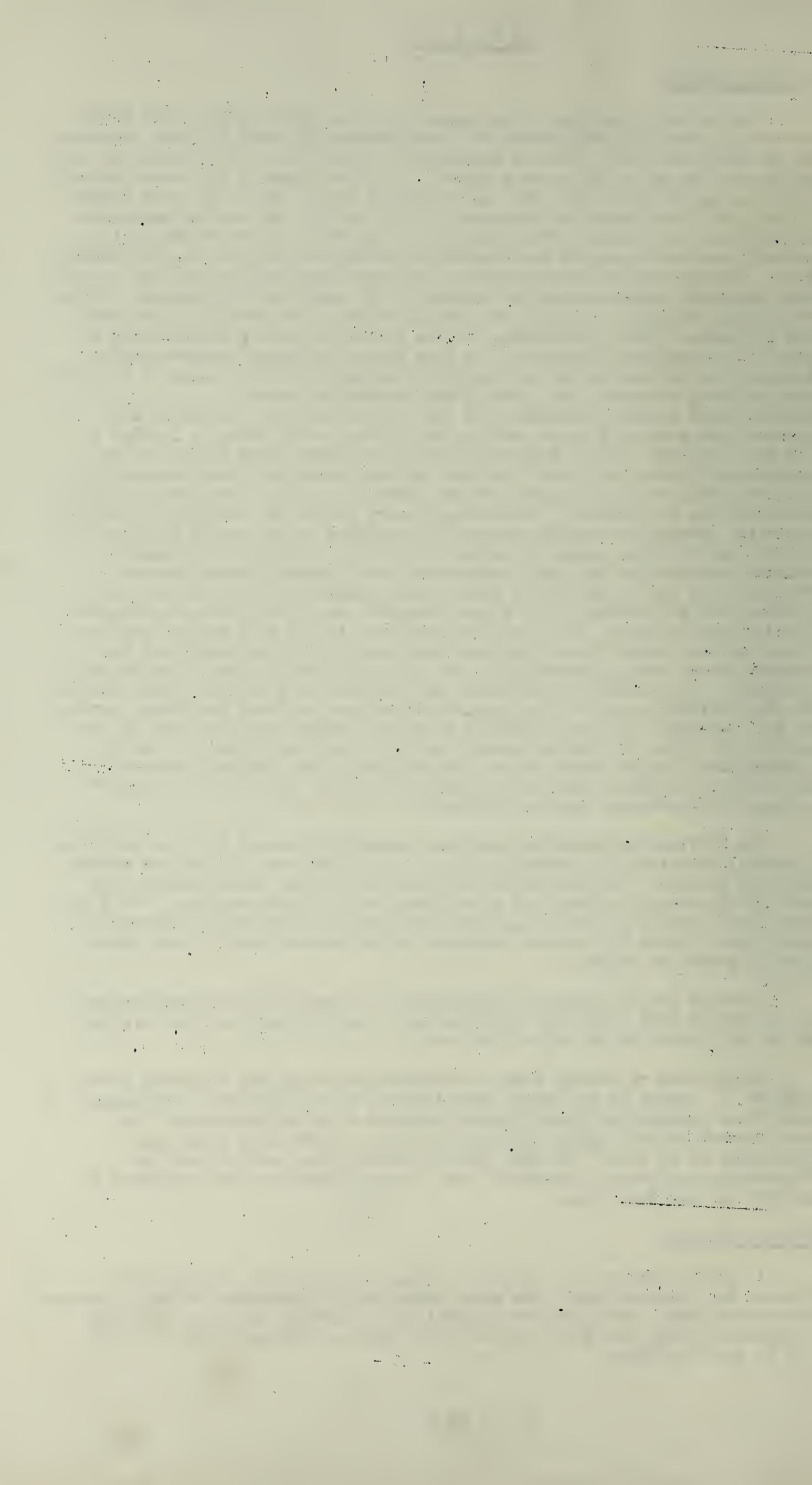
The 18 flats in Northgate which were primarily erected to house civilian personnel transferred to Cranwell at the end of 1965 were in fact not needed for this purpose. The Council was therefore faced with the situation that with little warning tenants had to be found for the flats surplus. The first 5 of these flats were let by the end of the year. The rents are however at such a level which the average applicant on the housing waiting list finds himself unable to afford.

A scheme for 41 flats and maisonettes to be built on the remaining land at the Boston Road Estate was approved and a tender accepted. The work was in an early stage by the end of the year.

Improvement of pre-war houses continues and during the financial year 1965/66 9 houses on the George Street Estate were completed. Maintenance apart from painting by direct labour continues to be satisfactory. The small number of men employed enables day to day maintenance to be kept reasonably up to date. The fact that it is small does lead to some inflexibility and perhaps seasonably some tenants' needs are not satisfied as quickly as they would like.

PRIVATE HOUSING.

14 private houses were completed during the year. The Meadowfield Estate was completed and a few sites remain on the Northwood Estate. Agreement was reached with a developer for the building of private houses on two sites at Goodson's Holt and on the Boston Road. Work on Goodson's Holt site was due to start in 1966.



UNFIT HOUSING.

Pressure of other work has meant that no new work was carried out in relation to the clearance of unfit houses. However, with the appointment of an Additional Public Health Inspector it is anticipated the bulk of the unfit housing programme will have been cleared during 1966. Some consideration was given to part of the probable supplementary clearance programme which ought to be carried out when the present programme is completed. Involved are additional areas of unfit housing in the Westgate area which when cleared apart from removing the unfit dwellings will make way for a realistic redevelopment scheme which will do much to revitalise this area of the town from which so many unfit houses have been cleared.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

4 Discretionary Grants were asked for during 1965. The number of Standard Grants approved was 11, all being in respect of owner/occupied houses. The total number of grants made was somewhat disappointing having regard to the continued publicity as to the availability of improvement grants. I would very much like to see many more tenanted houses improved. In this connection the Housing Act 1964, which came into force on 1st April 1965, for the first time made the possibility of compulsory improvement of tenanted houses a reality. The Act provides for the declaration of improvement areas. In such an area at least one half of the houses which lack amenities must be capable of improvement to the full standard providing they have when improved a fit life of at least 15 years. Whilst it is acknowledged that the procedure in dealing with houses under these provisions is somewhat cumbersome in the absence of voluntary improvement then compulsion must be considered. Improvements are essential if the stock of older houses in the town is not to deteriorate to a level of complete unfitness. I anticipate that it should be possible to give some consideration to one or more improvement areas during 1966.

Standard Grants.

Number of applications received	11
Number of applications approved	11
Number of dwellings improved	17
Amount of Grant paid	£2639. 13. 8d.

Discretionary Grants.

Number of applications received	7
Number of applications approved	7
Number of dwellings improved	1
Amount of Grant paid	£300. 0. Od.

The tables above exclude the 9 Council houses improved during the financial year 1965/66.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Inspections of dwelling houses during the year.

(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	123
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	493
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (a) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-headings) found not to be in all respects, reasonably fit for habitation	14

Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	14
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957	NIL
	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	NIL
	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices	NIL
(i)	By owners	NIL
(ii)	By local authority in default of owners	NIL
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts	
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	NIL
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices	
	(a) By owners	NIL
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	NIL
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act 1957	
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	NIL
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	NIL

(c)cont.

(iii) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of informal action. 2

(iv) Number of dwelling houses closed as a result of an undertaking given by the owner. 2

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Clearance Orders were made. NIL

(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit NIL

(c) Proceedings under Section 42 and 43 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i) Number of Clearance Orders made NIL

(ii) Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders made NIL

(iii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance thereof NIL

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The Church Lane slaughterhouse continues to be the only slaughterhouse in the town. Generally the standards maintained having regard to its age and inherent limitations remain reasonably good. It is however necessary and indeed essential that standards should be continually improved to enable meat to be produced under the most hygienic conditions possible. The owners and the men employed have a great responsibility in ensuring that meat is produced under conditions no less than would be expected in any other type of food preparation premises.

MEAT INSPECTION.

100% meat inspection has been carried out in the slaughterhouse as previously. The difficulty of being unable to be present during the whole of slaughtering time does of course continue to present insurmountable difficulties in regard to compliance with the regulations. The throughput has remained much the same as in 1964 with a drop of something under 300 in the number of sheep killed. The total weight of meat and offal condemned was 1 ton 4 cwt and again reflects the quality of the animals slaughtered. It is rarely necessary to condemn carcase meat from animals purchased by butchers in the open market.

The principal reasons for the condemnation of meat referred to follows:-

BEASTS.

Beef and Beast organs	Various conditions and diseases	1328
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SHEEP.

1 Sheep and all organs	Dead	85
1 Sheep and all organs	Fevered Mastitis	60
1 Sheep and all organs	Emaciation	30
1 Sheep and all organs	Broken leg and extensive bruising	45
Mutton, lamb and sheep organs	Various conditions and diseases	35

PIGS.

Pork and Pig organs	Various conditions and diseases	805
Parts of 4 pigs	Oedema, Phlebitis, Deformed leg, Broken foreleg	73
1 Pig carcase and all organs	Pneumonia and Fever. Intestinal haemorrhage, Pleurisy, Oedema	200
1 Sow's lungs	Emphysema	6
Pigs heads	T.B. and abscesses	115

1965	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	473	1	1476	1090
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis</u> Whole carcases condemned	-	-	4	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	111	-	21	79
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	23.47	-	1.42	7.25
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.21	-	-	1.47
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-
Percentage of beasts inspected affected with Cysticercosis	.21	-	-	-

OTHER FOODS

The following premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

The manufacture of sausages, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
The manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Storage and sale only of ice cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27

Food premises are classified as under:-

Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
General Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fish and Chip Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Catering Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Hotels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Egg Packers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Limited routine inspection of food premises was carried out during the year. It is now hoped that with the appointment of an additional Public Health Inspector inspections of all premises where food is prepared, sold and stored will again be regularly carried out.

Arising out of complaints received it was necessary to take proceedings on two occasions. In each case these were successful. Both offences concerned failure to ensure that a vessel, namely a milk bottle, used for containing milk, was immediately before use in a state of thorough cleanliness contrary to Regulations 27 (1) and 34 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. The Defendants were fined £5 on each charge together with 5 gns. Advocate's Fee.

In addition to the above proceedings two baker's employees were warned regarding offences contrary to Regulation 9 (E) smoking on food premises and a grocer was warned regarding the condition of Christmas puddings which whilst not unsound were of low quality, in that they were old stock and had been subject to physical change.

MILK SUPPLY

No change in the milk supply of the area took place during the year, milk in the town being supplied in the main by two distributors.

Sixteen samples were taken from supplies which were pasturised and three from supplies which were untreated. These were all taken by the County Health Officer and all proved satisfactory.

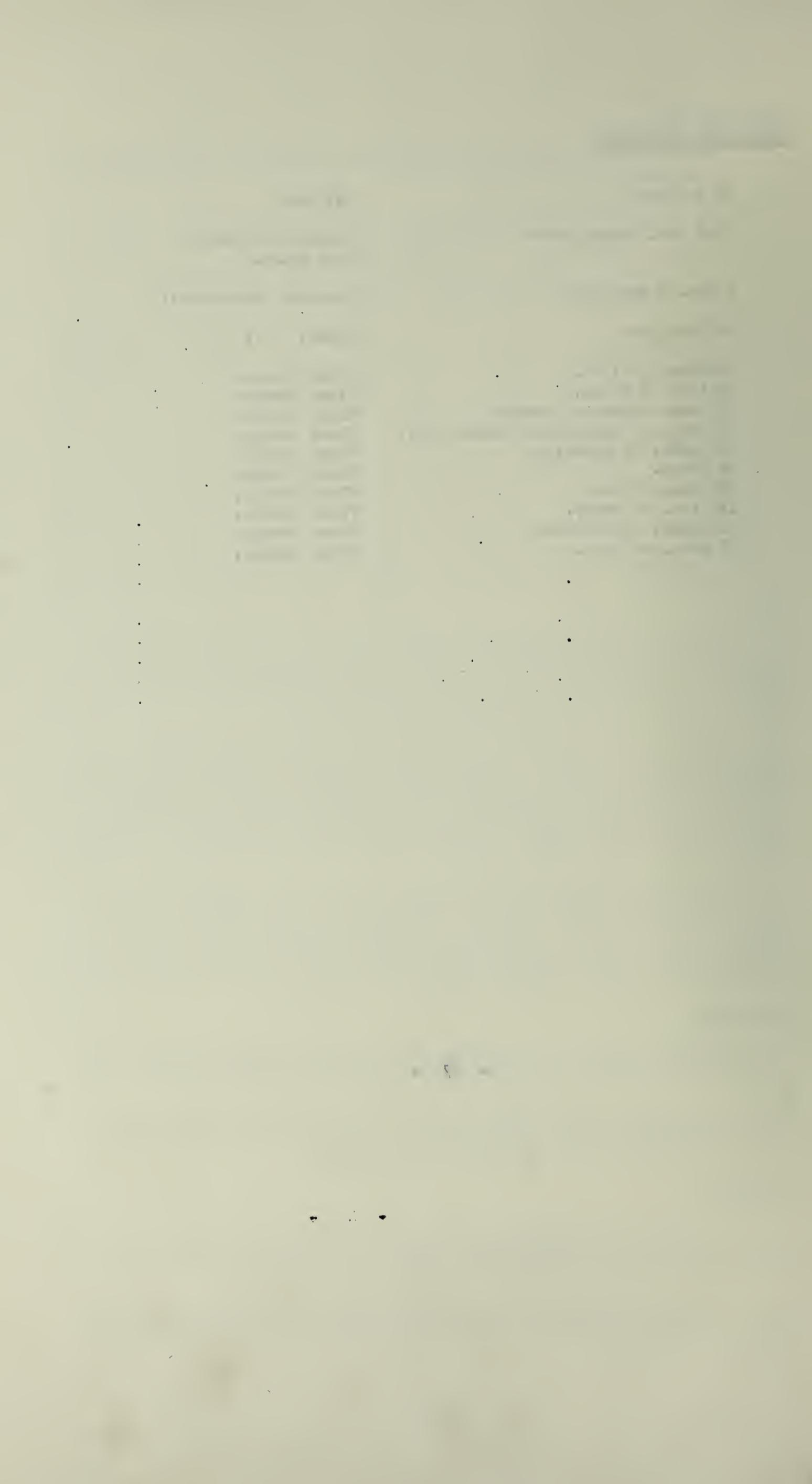
ICE CREAM

No change in the number of persons registered for the sale and storage of ice cream took place during the year. Two persons were registered for the manufacture of ice cream, one manufacturing a cold mix.

Limited inspections have been made of ice cream premises and retail vehicles but it is clear that regular supervision of mobile ice cream vehicles is essential.

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED

66 Chickens	Illbled.
114½ lbs. Frozen meat	Failure of Fridge Bone taint.
3 lbs. Canned meat	Unsound, decomposed.
10 tins Rice	Blown.
72 pkts. jellies.	Flood damage.
73 tins of beans.	Flood damage.
38 tins of custard powder.	Flood damage.
73 pkts. of butter and Cooking fat.	Flood damage.
291 pkts. of biscuits.	Flood damage.
49 Cakes.	Flood damage.
23½ lbs. of tea.	Flood damage.
270 lbs. of sugar.	Flood damage.
222 pkts. of cereals.	Flood damage.
93 pkts. of salt.	Flood damage.



OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The main work carried out by the additional Public Health Inspector on his appointment in September was the initial survey of premises registered under this act and in the limited time remaining in 1965 a good proportion of premises remaining uninspected were covered.

Registrations at the end of 1965 were as follows:-

Offices	42
Retail Shops	87
Wholesale shops and warehouses	5
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens	14
Fuel Storage Depots	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>149</u>

Persons employed in the premises as registered above and as abstracted from registrations and corrected in respect of those premises which have received an initial inspection were as follows:-

Offices	304
Retail Shops	388
Wholesale Departments and Warehouses	32
Catering Establishments open to the Public	99
Canteens	1
Fuel Storage Depots	<u>7</u>
Total	<u>831</u>

The total of 831 is split into, 371 males, 460 females.

The following indicates the action taken during the year:-

Number of premises inspected initially	90
Number of premises in respect of which written notices to carry out works or remedy contraventions were served	59
Number of notices complied at 31/12/65	7
Number partially complied at 31/12/65	10

The inspections carried out revealed 204 contraventions the principal of which were lack of cleanliness, failure to maintain a suitable temperature and display a thermometer, various deficiencies regarding sanitary accommodation and the insufficiency and unsuitability of washing facilities. By the end of the year 45 contraventions had been remedied.

WATER SUPPLY

The water undertaking administered by the Kesteven Water Board has supplied water adequate in quantity and of good quality during the year. Further work by the Board to improve areas of low pressure has resulted in a material improvement in the situation.

The Quarrington Village supply has now been replaced by a mains supply laid by the Kesteven Water Board. This is a satisfactory conclusion to many years of efforts to ensure that Quarrington Village should have a reliable water supply both in regard to sufficiency and quality, for whilst sampling has always shown no evidence of pollution, pollution risks existed at all times.

SEWERAGE

The provision of the new sewerage scheme in Quarrington was completed and was in operation during 1965. Work on the extension of the sewage disposal works and the construction of the new storm overflow and sewer on the East Banks was also largely completed in 1965.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse disposal which is controlled by the Council's Surveyor allows for a weekly collection throughout the year. Disposal is still by tipping and the area now in use had reached the stage at the end of the year when an alternative was a matter of urgency. It is to be hoped that a satisfactory alternative to the present system of tipping on unsatisfactory sites with the limitations of satisfactory and sufficient covering materials will be eliminated in any future schemes.

The Council purchased a new 35 Cubic Yard capacity Pakamatic Refuse disposal vehicle during the year. This enabled refuse collection to be maintained at weekly intervals in spite of the increasing number of premises from which refuse needs to be collected.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Residential site licences within the Urban District have been increased to 3. The third which is situated in Westgate is to be developed for the large living type of van and in granting the site licence stringent site conditions were imposed. It was considered that the needs of short term site users were already covered in the Urban District and this site has therefore been licensed with the intention of limiting vans to those which will be situated more permanently, the site conditions requiring that all vans be connected to both drainage and mains water supply. This is a particularly attractive site which will not detract from the area in which it is situated.

No trouble was experienced during the year from itinerant vans belonging to scrap dealers and the like.

RODENT CONTROL

The arrangements for the control of rodents remain as previously. The rodent control operator is available full time when needed for this work.

It has therefore continued possible to give immediate attention to any reports of rodent infestation.

The usual seasonal increase in the number of rat infestations in the late autumn was dealt with. This inevitably affects the perimeter of the built-up area of the District and pin-points once again the need for the occupiers of agricultural land in the district to make every endeavour to rid their land and premises from rodents.

The Council's Sewers were as usual treated and no evidence of severe infestation was found, the main area where infestation existed being in Westgate.

Details of the work carried out by the Rodent Control Operator during 1965 were as follows:-

	<u>1965</u>
Total number of premises inspected	1263
Total number of premises infested	220

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	11	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	82	12	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	93	12	-	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases where defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	1	-	-

